

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend paragraphs [0009] and [0010] as follows:

[0009] To achieve the above-mentioned object, the present invention as claimed in claim 1 provides a rotary damper comprising: a partition wall that partitions a space formed between a rotor and a housing for housing the rotor to thereby form a fluid chamber filled with fluid; and a vane provided in the fluid chamber, and characterized in that the housing and the partition wall are integrally formed by press working.

The present invention ~~as claimed in claim 2~~ provides the rotary damper as ~~claimed in claim 1~~ and characterized in that a plug for closing an opening of the housing has a flange for mounting.

The present invention ~~as claimed in claim 3~~ provides the rotary damper as ~~claimed in claim 2~~ and characterized in that the plug is formed by press working.

The present invention ~~as claimed in claim 4~~ provides the rotary damper as ~~claimed in claim 2 or claim 3~~ and characterized in that the plug is bonded to the housing by caulking the edge of the opening of the housing.

The present invention ~~as claimed in claim 5~~ provides the rotary damper as ~~claimed in claim 4~~ and characterized in that the plug is provided with a stepped portion capable of causing a portion of a roller for caulking the edge of the opening of the housing to turn along the outside peripheral edge of the housing.

The present invention ~~as claimed in claim 6~~ is a method for manufacturing a rotary damper including: a partition wall that partitions a space formed between a rotor and a housing for housing the rotor to thereby form a fluid chamber filled with fluid; and a vane provided in the fluid chamber, and characterized by comprising the step of integrally forming the housing and the partition wall by press working.

The present invention ~~as claimed in claim 7~~ provides the method for manufacturing a rotary damper ~~as claimed in claim 6~~ and characterized by comprising the step of forming a plug, which closes the opening of the housing and has a flange for mounting, by press working.

The present invention ~~as claimed in claim 8~~ provides the method for manufacturing a rotary damper ~~as claimed in claim 7 and~~ characterized by comprising the step of caulking the edge of the opening of the housing to bond to the plug to the housing.

[0010] According to the present invention ~~as claimed in claim 1~~, the housing and the partition wall are integrally formed by press working. Hence, as compared with the case of forming them by a conventional casting method such as zinc die casting, it is possible to reduce the weight of a product and to reduce manufacturing cost by a large amount.

According to the present invention ~~as claimed in claim 2~~, further, the plug for closing the opening of the housing has a flange for mounting. For this reason, even when design changes in the shape and size of the flange is made, it is not necessary to manufacture a die for forming the housing but it is necessary only to prepare a die for forming a plug of simple construction as compared with the housing. Therefore, it is possible to make design changes in the shape and size of the flange at low cost and with ease.

According to the present invention ~~as claimed in claim 3~~, still further, the plug having a flange for mounting is formed by press working. For this reason, it is possible to further reduce the manufacturing cost of the whole of the rotary damper.

According to the present invention ~~as claimed in claim 4~~, still further, the plug is bonded to the housing by caulking the edge of the opening of the housing. For this reason, it is possible to enhance the bonding strength of the plug to the housing as compared with a case where a plug is bonded to a housing by caulking the edge of the opening of the housing formed by zinc die casting and hence to prevent the degradation of characteristics and breakage.

According to the present invention ~~as claimed in claim 5~~, still further, the plug is provided with a stepped portion capable of causing a portion of a roller for caulking the edge of the opening of the housing to turn along the outside peripheral edge of

the housing. For this reason, it is possible to put the edge of the opening of the housing pressed and bent by the roller into closer contact with the plug and hence to further enhance the bonding strength of the plug to the housing.

According to the present invention ~~as claimed in claim 6~~, the method for manufacturing a rotary damper includes the step of integrally forming the housing and the partition wall by press working. For this reason, as compared with a method for integrally forming by a conventional

casting method such as zinc die casting, it is possible to reduce the weight of a product and to reduce manufacturing cost by a large amount.

According to the present invention as claimed in claim 7, the method for manufacturing a rotary damper includes the step of forming a plug, which closes the opening of the housing and has a flange for mounting, by press working. For this reason, even when the design changes in the shape and size of the flange is made, it is not necessary to manufacture a die for forming the housing but it is necessary only to prepare a die for forming a plug of simple construction as compared with the housing. Therefore, it is possible to make design changes in the shape and size of the flange at low cost and with ease. Furthermore, it is possible to further reduce the manufacturing cost of the whole of the rotary damper by forming the plug by press working.

According to the present invention as claimed in claim 8, the method for manufacturing a rotary damper includes the step of caulking the edge of the opening of the housing to bond the plug to the housing. For this reason, it is possible to manufacture a rotary damper that is enhanced in the bonding strength of the plug to the housing, as compared with a case where a plug is bonded to a housing by caulking the edge of the opening of the housing formed by zinc die casting, and hence can prevent the degradation of characteristics and breakage.